A PARK WITH THESE FLATS

THE MODEL RIVERSIDE TENEMENT. HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

LIGHT AND AIR FOR EVERY ROOM-OUTSIDE STAIRCASES-TEACHING PEOPLE THAT SANITARY HOMES FOR THE

POOR WILL PAY. The trials of the modern cave-dweller are food for fun that is appreciated by the paragrapher. statistics are at hand, but it is pretty safe to assert that the variations on the theme of flathouse-keep ing, if one may use the term, have enjoyed a popularity among professional humorists second perhaps, to that claimed by the mother-in-law and the bathing-suit joke. Yet the public is often sharply reminded that to thousands of people the subject of the housing of themselves and their families is no joke, but the soherest earnest. Between the flat and the tenement there is, in general, a great guif fixed. Whatever the drawbacks of life in the former, home life is there practicable; in the latter the herding of thousands makes the real

thing impossible. Did you ever hear of a tenement-house with a private park? Until a few years ago, had any one ver heard of a tenement-house every room of which had outside light and ventilation? Such anomalies -for such they seem by comparison with the great majority of buildings of their class-may be found ne further away than five minutes' walk from the Brooklyn end of the Bridge. These here described are not the only model tenements in Brooklyn, but they fairly represent their class, although they are the most modern examples on a large scale, having been built in 1890. The Riverside Buildings of the Improved Dwellings Company occupy nearly a city square on the slope from Brooklyn Heights to the East River, the frontage being on Columbia Place, Joralemon-st. and Furman-st. With their high-peaked towers, recessed fronts and balconies, broad ndow-sills and decorated brickwork, they make an appearance which would not be discreditable to an apartment-house of the better class in any city. Seven broad entrances give access to the buildings from the street. They do not tunnel the structure and make the stranger wish he had brought a lantern to ald him in his investigations. They open on winding staircase, which follows the tower a winding staircase, which to the top. As the first

property by the tenants and in effecting a greater permanency of occupation.

There is no element of charity in the administration of these tenements; if there were, it is not likely that the standard of respectability and self-help that now obtains among the occupants could be maintained. One of the principles of the company in its dealings with its tenants in these and other buildings is that no one shall feel that he is getting something for nothing. On the contrary, he is made to understand that he pays for the best that can be had at the rate charged, and that if he does not get it he has a right to complains, bounded by Hicks, Warren and Bultie sis, have for eighteen years the company's buildings, bounded by Hicks, Warren and Bultie sis, have been a financial success, paying a dividend of 6 per cent. These contain 21s apartments, accommodating about 1.000 people. The Riverside Buildings, have returned 5 per cent on the investment up to this year, when, on account of the hard times, they will probably pay 4 per cent.

Affred T. White, of Brooklyn, was one of the first men in this country to take practical cognizance of the needs of proper housing for the poor, and he

COLUMBIA

BLOCK PLAN RIVERSIDE TENEMENTS.

controls a principal interest in the buildings of the Improved Dwellings Company. Speaking of the work of that corporation, he said:

"While the service done by these and various similar enterprises to the tenants who thus secure better homes is great, it is less than the indirect good accomplished. Private owners always oppose all efforts to make or enforce improved building laws, on the ground that such buildings cannot be made to pay. The only argument that weighs with the law-makers in answer is the submission of proof that all that is demanded has been, and therefore can be, given to tenants while not interfering with a fair return on the investment. Just so fast as it can be shown that further restrictions can be put on new or old tenement-houses without lowering the income below what other property returns, with a fair allowance for deterioration and trouble, so fast legislation can be had, and nothing short of a visitation of cholera or yellow fever is likely to advance it faster than that.

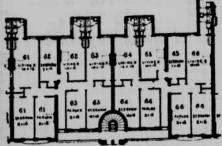
"The occupants of such buildings become themselves unconsciously apostles of tenement-house re-



INTERIOR COURT, RIVERSIDE TENEMENTS.

floor is reached you see the practical use of those balconies which presented from the street an ap pearance chiefly picturesque. Fancy a tenement with balconies! The average East Side Romes, if woos the not reluctant Juliet from fire-escape to fire-escape. These balconies may have heard their share of soft whisperings, but they serve the more prosaic purpose of outer approaches to the apartments on each floor. Each balcony is the common means of access to six apartments, forming typical section of the buildings. At right angles from either end of the balcony-which, by-the-way, is not projecting, after the manner of fire-escapes but is sunk snugly into the building-is a hall lead ing to the three apartments of that side. Thus the largest number of families using one hall in common is three, and a comparative privacy is secured

But privacy is not by any means the only benefit arising from the open staircase system. There is no stiffing odor of cooking, the cosmopolitan stene that greets the nostrils so often in the ordinary old-style tenement. The towers are absolutely fire proof, the stairs and balcony floors being of slate It is not until one goes into the rooms themselves, however, that he obtains an adequate idea of the principle which has governed the construction of buildings. The first glimpse from a rear window is a surprise, indeed. The huge pile, which seemed from the outside a solid congeries of human dwellings is discovered to occupy less than half th



ARRANGEMENT OF APARTMENTS.

length by 115 in breadth; not a stone-paved, ashand-garbage-strewn area, but a broad lawn, with walks, a drive, shrubbery, a fountain and a rustic pavilion. This is how it is possible to give outside light and air to every room in the whole structure;

for no part of it is more than two rooms deep.

Probably the best general view of the collective
life of the Riverside is to be gained on Monday
morning, when the house-mothers of the little community are putting out the wash; for, strange as it may seem to the average cave-dweller, in this Utopian spot it is permitted to wash on whatever day the executive head of the household elects. Around the broad lawn is a forest belt of clothestrees, stretching their bare boughs for the burden of the laundry. Here a stout matron, with her mouth full of clothespins, is calling gutteral re-

trees, stretching their bare boughs for the burden of the laundry. Here a stout matron, with her mouth full of clothespins, is calling gutteral reproof to a tow-headed tot who has strayed in from the playground; German, beyond a doubt. Nor can there be a question as to the nationality of the swarthy little Neapolitan who bears her basket of clothes jauntily upon her brightly kerchiefed head. The accent and gestures of her neighbor at the next line tell eloquently of a recent acquaintance with the Green Isle: and in the Babel of tongues a linguist may distinguish the speech of all the Scandinavian nations. At the further end of the court is the playground, where swings and sand heaps make life worth living for the little people, who seem to be the especial product of tenement-houses. On Saturday afternoons in summer the court is also lively, for the management then undertakes the task of amusement purveyor by giving hand concerts in the pavilion.

At this time of year, however, the chief suggestion of the court is one of utility. The trees and shrubs look foriorn enough in the midst of snow and slush, and the leafless vines which clamber up the walls give little hint of their summer green. But inside are flowers and follage, carefully tended in an atmosphere where the love of beauty has not been stified by sordid living. In those little homes of three, four, five and six rooms—four is the average aumber—life is so comfortable as to be largely lacking, in the elements of the picturesque. In the circumscribed area of an apartment consisting of a living-room or kitchen, parlor, bedroom and scullery (the last-named including all water conveniences), snugness is likely to be the prevailing characteristic, but neatness and individual taste in arrangement are also apparent.

There are in these buildings accommodations for 200 families—are chiefly workingmen receiving modest wages; about 40 per cent are ordinary laborers—longshoremen and cock hards; another 40 per cent are mechanics and tradesmen, and the rest are emplo

form While in the buildings their standard of living is raised by their environment, and if compelled to remove they demand from their next land-ord advantages of which they have but just learned the value. It is, of course, especially in the immediate neighborhood that this influence is the most felt, where the old houses lose most heavily to the newer ones, but every house from which tenants are drawn, or to which they later remove, feels the spur more or less."

ALWAYS A PLACE FOR A DUNPHY.

A TRADITION IN THE FOURTH WARD BASED ON FACTS - UPHELD BY THE ACTION OF SHERIFF TAMSEN IN THE APPOINT-MENT OF JAMES DUNPHY.

It is a tradition in the Fourth and Sixth wards of New-York that since the laying out of the boundaries of these two wards some member of the Dunphy family has always been in office as a representative of the Fourth, and some member of the Walsh family has always been in office as a representative of the Sixth. The Walshes and the Dunphys have been the old office-holding families of this classic Democratic neighborhood.

es Dunnby was appointed a Deputy-Sheriff on January 1, 1868, and his name below that of Lawrence Delmour and above that of John J. Scannell. two associates as deputies, graces page No. 194 of the Manual of the Corporation of 1869. He remained in office during Sheriff O'Brien's term, at the close of which he went to the Assembly, being elected on the Tammany ticket in 1871, the year of the Tweed overthrow, the details of which did not reach the Hd Assembly District until after Election Day. Tweed and Dunphy ran on the same ticket—Tweed for Senator and Dunphy for Assemblyman. The year following, 1872, the demand for "new blood" in the Hd District became irresistible, and Dunphy was retired to make room for Dennis

and Dunphy was retired to make room for Dennis Burns.

Dunphy and Burns were the rival candidates, and the Fourth Ward was, on this occasion, outvoted by the Sixth, of which the member from Silgo was then a conspicuous resident. Following his defeat for re-election as Assemblyman, Mr. Dunphy became a clerk in Judge Clancy's court, and he held that place under Judge Clancy till the later's term of office expired. Mr. Clancy was elected a civil judge in 1874, and he continued in office until he became Sheriff on January 1, 1884, a period of twenty years. During Judge Clancy's term Dunphy stuck close to his desk, and collected \$1,000 a year from the city, being continuously a strong uphoider of Tammany, as well befitted the next-door neighbor in Madison-st. of Judge Patrick Divyer.

uphoider of Tammany, as well befitted the next-door neighbor in Madison-st. of Judge Patrick Divver.

When Herman Bolte became civil judge, succeeding Mr. Clancy, he did not retain the services of Dunphy, but promoted Mangin, the deputy clerk, to the post of principal thoth get the same salaryt, and made Divver's son, "Jimmy," the deputy clerk. This unprecedented act of cutting off James Dunphy in the flower of his service led to a political cyclone in the neighborhood, and for a considerable time the rumors of such an audactous act were discredited in and about Cherry Hill as mere hearsay, But it turned out to be true, and James Dunphy's son, "Ed" Dunphy, the Congressman, was not long in manifesting his displeasure, which took the acute and deplorable form of voting in Washington for the Wilson bill. On that account alone public interest might better have been served by the retention of his father in office, for then, like many of his Tammany associates in Congress, Dunphy would probably have voted against the Wilson bill and honored himself in so deing. It was confidently hoped by a majority of those who took part in the reform victory of last November that as one of the results of it the mossback Tammany barnacles in office would be retired to the sylvan shades of private life. It now appears, however, that Edward J. H. Tamsen, the reform Sheriff, or rather the reformed Democratic Sheriff, has appointed the senior Dunphy to his old job of 188, and there is already some talk in the Sixth Ward of Tamsen's "doing something for Tom Walsh" when he loses his place of dockmaster by the passage of the Sheffield bill by the Republican Legislature.

WHERE TO GO TO ESCAPE THE GRIP. Lakewood seems to be profiting largely by the

great amount of grip now prevalent in New-York and other cities. Scores arrive there daily to escape and other cities. Scores arrive there daily to escape and to recuperate from that much-dreaded maiady. The air here seems to be particularly adapted for these sufferers, filled as it is with the resinous pine odor, and being dry and invigorating. The soil is sandy and absorbs all moisture, leaving no mud holes or stagnant water from which the germs or microbes of grip are said to generate. The Lakewood Hotel affords a most comfortable retreat for convalescents of grip, built as it is with all the latest of modern sanitary and ventilating contrivances.

OPPOSED TO CANAL IMPROVEMENT. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 12.-Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alvord to-day delivered a vigorous address to the Farmers' Club of Onondaga County against canal improvement, and an organization of anti-canal en-largement clubs was inaugurated.

ROBBED AND PUSHED FROM A TRAIN. Columbus, Ohlo, Jan. 12.-Last night, as Lake Shore Train No. 2 was pulling out of the station here, Patrick Loman, a passenger from Wakeman, stepped to the platform at the front end of the smoker Logan was followed by two men and had scarcely reached the platform when he received a While in that condition he was held by one thus while the other robbed him of his valuables. The thieves secured a gold watch, a \$180 diamond ring and a small amount of money, after which they pushed Logan from the moving train. Logan was found in an unconscious condition some distance from the station and removed to a hotel, where his injuries were attended to. He gave a good description of the two men and hopes are entertained of their speedy capture.

citement, pleasure and sporting spirit have never been witnessed in the chess section of the metropolis, and as the competition goes on—there will be five rounds, only one having been played so far—

the interest and excitement will increase.

Looking back on Tuesday's match, the city men. although placing their best men in the field, did well to dispose of the strong Newark eight with 612 to 10 liponts. True, the men from Jersey might have done better, as they lost two games which they really should have won, still the victory of the city club was never in doubt for a moment. Of the games played on this occasion the appended will

be found rather interesting; THIRD TABLE-FRENCH DEFENCE.

T. LETTERS. D. SCHLEROFF.	****	
WHITE, BLACK, Hyrres, Jasnogrodsky,	WHITE Hymes. 20 Q K 4	BLACK. Jasnogrodsi B x Kt
1 P K 4 P K 3 2 P Q 4 P Q 4 3 K 1 Q B 3 K 1 K B 3	21 P x B	Q-B4 RtxKP
4 P K 5 K Kt Q 2 5 Q Kt K 2 P Q B 4	28 H x P cb 24 R x Q Kt	K-R
0 P O R S KI Q B 3	25 K - K1 26 Q - Q B 2	Kt-Q7ch
7 B K 3 Q K 3 8 Q Q 2 P x P 9 P x P B K 15	27 K-R 28 K x Kt	QxR
11 P-K B 4 P-K B 3	20 Q B 7 30 K B 3	R-B 7 ch Q-K 8 ch
12 Kt-K H 3 P x P 13 B P x P R x Kt	31 K-Q 4 82 K-B 5	Q-K 8 ch R-Q7 ch Q-K 6 ch P-B 4 ch
HPXR Kt (Q2) x K P	23 K Kt 4	
16 B x P Kt x B 17 Castles. Kt x B P	85 K-Kt 5 86 R- B 4 87 K-R 4	Q-Q deh R Kt 7 ch Q B 7 ch
18 Q B 4 B Q 2 19 R x R R K B	28 K-R 3	Resigns. OPENING.
SIXTH TABLE-KING WHITE, BLACK.	WHITE.	

White, 50 minutes; Black, 20 minutes. The mate given in four moves, as follows: 18 Kt K 6 dis ch; 19 K-Kt 3, Q-Kt 3 ch; 20 K-B 3, Q-Kt 5 ch; 21 K x Kt, The Breoklyn and Manhattan chess clubs have

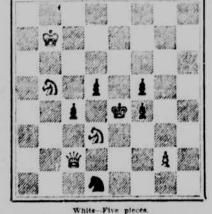
not met for many years in a team match, and when the redoubtable Brooklyn eight appeared at the Manhattan Chess Club on Thursday and it became known that three members of the originbecame known that three members of the originally elected team would not do service for the Manhattans, and that the substitutes were not all ready to defend the honor of the club, the eds were against the home men, and the victory the Brooklynites finally achieved. 5 points to 2, did not really represent the play. It was the intention of the writer to try to explain the defeat; but as some of the correspondents expressed a desire to see some of the games, space would not permit it until to-day. A selection of games played on Thursday night follows:

SECOND TABLE-RUY LOPEZ.				
S WHITE. Ryan. 1 P - K 1 2 Kt - K E 3 3 U - K 1 5 4 Castes 5 P - Q B 4 6 P - Q 4 7 B - K 3 8 Q Kt - Q 2 9 i. U. 10 B s - K; 11 P - B 4 12 B - B 3	ECOND TAB BLACK, PHSborry, P-R+ Kt-Q H3 P-K Kt3 B-Kt2 P-Q 3 B-Q 2 K Kt-K 2 Castles Kt x O P B x B, B-Q B 1 P-K R 5	WHITE. Hyan. IS P x P IS P x P 20 Kt Q B 1	BLACK, Philippary, P-Q4 Kt = P	
12 B - B 3 13 Q - B 2 14 P - Q Kt 4 15 K B - Q 16 P - B 5 17 B - R	P-K K3 P-K K14 P-Q K18 Q-B Q-K3 K1 P x F	20 Kt - Kt 4 21 F s R 32 K - K 33 Resigns	Rx P ch Q-H 6 ch Q-Kt 6 ch	

FOURT	H TABLE-	TENNA OPI	ENING
WHITE. 8chmidt. 1 P - K 4 2 Kt - Q B 3 3 P - K Kt 3 4 B - Kt 2 5 K Kt - Q R 4 7 Kt x B 8 P - Q 8 9 P - K R 3 11 Q x R 12 B - K 3 13 Castles Q R 14 K - K t 15 Q - K R 15 Q - K R 17 P - C P R 17 P - O R 18	RLACK Richardson, P-K 4 Kt-K 8 5 Q Kt-B 3 B-Q B 4 P-Q 2 P-X Kt Q-K 2 B-K Kt 5 B x Kt Castles Q R P-K R 4 Q-K 3 Rt-Q 5 P x P Y X Kt 5 R X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	WHITE, Schmidt, 20 P - K 5 21 Q - K B 3 22 B - Q 2 23 P - Q K 1 3 24 P - Q R 4 25 P - Q R 4	BLACK Bichards K B-K P-Q B A Q-Q R A Kt-B A Q-Kt A P-R Kt A Kt-B Kt-K Kt-B Kt-K Kt-B R-K B R-K B R B R-K B R
18 K-R	Kt-Q 2	37 Flesigns	

19 P-K R 4	Q Q R 4		
SEV	ENTH TABL	E-SCOTCH GAL	MBIT
WHITE, Vorrath, 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 B-B 4 5 P-B 3 6 Castles 7 Kt-K K 8 P-K B 4 9 K-K 10 B x P-C 10 B x P-C 10 B x P-C 10 S X P-C 2 B-K B 3 4 P-K B 3 5 Kt-B 3 4 P-K B 4	ENTH TABL BLACK TATUM P-K4 K1-Q B 3 F 1 P B-B 4 Q B 8 K1-K 4 Q K 8 C F 2 F 2 P C R 2 F 3 P F 3 P F 4 F 5 P F 7 C R F 7 C R F 7 C R F 7 C R F 7 C R F 8 C R F 8 C R F 8 C R F 8 C R F 8 C R F 9 C R	WHITE, Vorrath, 20 PK. R. 3 24 R. x B ch. 25 P. x B ch. 26 P. x B ch. 27 P. x B ch.	BLACK, Tatum, R. K.3. Qx. B. Qx. B. Qx. B. Qx. B. Qx. F. Kt. Kt. 5. B. Kt. 3. Q. P. ch. P. K. B. 2. K. B. 3. K. K. 3. K. M. 3. K.
7 P-Q R 3	Kt-R 3 B-R 4	35 R Q B S ch	Q-R5
18 H-H 5 19 H-Q 6 20 Q-H 5	15-11 4 11-11 2	35 R - Q 46 B - R 5 41 Q x F ch 42 R - Q 7 ch	R-K: 2 Resigns
H Q R-K	H-H2 H-K R-Q-Kt	The second second	

is playing fire chess against the German expert, Mieses, at the Café de la Régence, Paris, his countryman, M. Taubenhaus, is teaching the Cuban countryman, M. Taubennaus, is teaching the cuban player, A. Vazquez, a lesson or two at Havana. From present appearances, both the Poles should win their respective matches. Following is a pretty problem for solving by the readers of The Tribune. PROBLEM NO. 12-BY B. HULSEN, WITTENBERG, GERMANY.



CORRESPONDENCE

J. S. B., jr., New-York, sends the following correct solu-tion to No. 10: 1. R-K Kt. P x P; 2, B-Q, moves; 3, Kt-B 5 (x P) New-York, sends the following correct solumate.

1. R. Kt., Kt. Kt. 8, moves; 2, R x Kt, moves; 3, R mates accordingly.

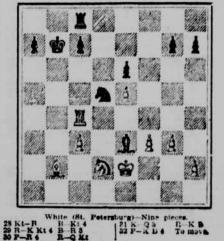
1. R. K Kt. Kt elsewhere; 2, B x Kt, moves; 3, R 1. R.-K. Rt. Kt. elsewhere; 2. B. x. Kt. moves; 3. Rt. mates accordingly.

This problem was also solved by C. B. Lilliestrale, New-York; T. R. L. Johnson, Brooklyn; J. A. Dewald, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Q.-B is the solution to No. 1. This problem was solved by J. S. B., Jr., New-York; J. A. Dewald, New-Brunswick, N. J.; A. R. L. Johnson, Brooklyn; E. A. Paneroff, Fort Trumbull, Coan; E. A. Protois, Flushing, L. L. N. Y., C. B. Lilliestrale, New-York.

Mrs. S. F. Jones, Mariposa, Csl., wishes to be credited with the solution of No. 7, and the Rev. Louis H. Bähler with the correct solutions of No. 8 and 9.

PARIS VS. ST. PETERSBURG. The game as played between Paris and St. Petersburg, an Evans Gamit, as opened by the latter, has now advanced to the thirty-second move of White. The position after Black's twenty-seventh move was as follows: Black (Paris)-Nine pieces.



LOUIS PATIO DEAD.

THE FIRST ROUND OF THE METROPOLI- THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE DADE MAS-SACRE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 9.—In the death at this place on January 7 of Louis Patio, alias Pacheco, the last link connecting this generation with one of the darkest tragedies in American history was broken. His career was a remarkable one apart from his connection with that appailing event.

Louis was born of pure-blooded African parents on the Patio plantation. New-Switzerland, thirty miles southeast of this city. Of restless disposition, his youth was a series of escapades from home, during which he lived in the camps of the Seminoles and acquired their language. He was distinguished also by a thirst for knowledge, had learned to read and write with a little assistance from his young mistress, and in early manhood airendy spoke French, Spanish and English with

In the winter of 1835, the Indians then threatening a renewal of active hostilities, an expedition of United States troops under command of Major Francis L. Dade was fitted out at Fort Brooke (now Tampa) for the relief of General Clinch, then occupying with a small force an intrenched camp near the present site of the town of Ocala. The commander was noted for daring rather than cool judgment. His force consisted of seven officers and ninety-nine men of the 2d and 3d Artillery, all armed as infantry except the crew of one small howitzer. On December 24, Christmas Eve, the little column took the route on that fatal march from which it was destined never to return. The guide was Louis Patib, then belonging or apprenticed to a trader named Pacheco.

Just before mounting his horse, Major Dade warned by the experienced commander at Fort Brooke that the foe he was about to engage was full of savege cunning, and not to be folled by regular tactics. "Pooh!" said the headstrong officer; "I could march through all the Seminole reserve with only a corporal's guard at my back."

And in this spirit of bravado, like another Braddock, he sailled forth into the hummocks and thickets of the Everglades. Osceols, the youthful chieftain, who was the Southern prototype of Tecumseh, had become enraged to desperation by the indig nity of chains put upon him by General Thompson, and was now on the warpath, sworn to a deadly revenge. On December 25 he surprised and killed General Thompson, with five friends who were dining with him in a storehouse just beyond the limits of Fort King. The Indians had slain and scalped their victims and escaped to the forest before the garrison took the alarm. From the scene of this bloody deed, Osceola hastened to the ambusende which had been prepared on the banks of

the Amazina for the column from Fort Brooke. Three days afterward, on the eve of New-Year's, while the soldiers at Fort Brooke were indulging in rude fertivities, a pitiable specimen of humanity crawled up to the stockade, and in answer to the challenge of the scorego, and in allower to the challenge of the sentry announced himself as Pri-yate Ramson Clarke, of the 2d Artillery, Scarcely recognizable by his former comrades, his clothes tattered by crawling through the bamboo swamps and saturated with the blood from five despewounds, he was barely able to tell the shocking tale of the dreadful ambush, of which he believed himself the sole survivor. Shortly after, two others arrived in similarly forlorn condition Privates Sprague and Thomas, of the same command. All three eventually died of their injuries, but they survived long enough to tell a story of such wholesale murder and fendish cruelty as made the hearts of their auditors stand still.

The column was extended along the road in ordia discharge of firearms from Indiens squatting in the high grass and palmettos killed Major Dade and disabled nearly half the command. Captain Frazier also fell at the first fire, as he was on horseback also fell at the first fire, as he was on horseback at the front. Lieuterant Medge was mortally wounded. Lieuterant Keys had both legs broken and was stain later in the action. Lieutenant Henderson was wounded by the opening voiley, but directed the fire of his howitzer until the second attack, when he was slain outright. Captain Gardiner opened with canister, and after six or seven rounds the Indians drew off. A small triangular breastwork was then attempted, but scarcely begin before the enemy came on again with feroclous vells, and pourfed in a fire from front, rear and flanks which did deadly execution. All the crew of the gun were shot down. Then Captain Gardiner expired with a bullet in his heart. Surgeon Gathin maintained a heroic defence with two double-barrelled shotguns, but was struck at last by a hall aimed from the rear. Lieutenant Bossinger was now the sole officer remaining, and at length he, too, became a victim. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the last man fell. The Indians then entered the trivial entrenchment, stripped the bodies of their weapons and accountements, but offered no indignities to the dead nor crueity to the wounded, and shortly afterwart retired. Subsequently about fifty negroes salloped up on horseback, and then began a harrible butchery. The living were dispatched with knives and hatchets, the dead were stripped and then mutilated beyond recognition. So ended the tragety. When the scene was visited subsequently by the arm; under General Clinch the triangular inclosure was found filled with dead bodies, piled upon one another, just as they had failen.

Two years afterward Patio, who had been counted as among the slair reappeared at Jacksonville. He said that at the first volley he had bett the road at the front. Lieutepant Mudge was mortally

as they had fallen.

Two years afterward Patio, who had been counted as among the slair reappeared at Jacksonville. He said that at the first volley he had left the road and concealed himself in the jungle; that he was not discovered until the slaughter had been completed; that then, being recognized by the Indiana among whom so many years of his life had been spent, his life was spared. He represented that in the interval he had been kept a close prisoner, but had availed himself of the first opportunity—the absence of most of the braves from the village—to make his escape. But the public mind was still excited by the memory of Dade's cruel fate and anxious for some object on which to wreak vengeance. Soon a whisper circulated that Patio had deliberately betrayed the American troops into the hands of Oscools, and the first vague suggestion rapidly assumed the shape of an elaborate accusation. There was positively no evidence against the negro, but the fact of his not sharing the fate of his companions was made to answer all the purposes of proof. Eventually this idea took so strong a hold upon the populace that Patio's safety was threatened, and he was sent to Arkansas to escape the violence of mob law.

During his absence, which lasted many years, the truth of the case was made manifest by the testimony of Indians who had participated in the massacre. They corroborated Louis in every particular, told how through other sources they had received noties of Dade's route, and asserted ignorance of the negro's presence as guide until he was discovered in hiding after the battle ceased. The fact was also patent that Louis had not missed the column, for it was attacked while marching along the open and direct road.

So when finally Louis returned from exile he was received kindly by the whites and became quite a personage about JacZeonville. His old age has been characterized by two pussions—his intense piety and his devotion to his "young missis," the grand-daughter of his original owner. His time was spent between

THE FIGHT STOPPED BY DEATH.

A HOSTLER, WHILE EXCHANGING BLOWS WITH A COMPANION, FALLS TO THE GROUND IN

Henry Eillott, a hostler, forty-two years old, who lived at No. 349 East Forty-eighth-st, with his wife and four children, died suddenly yesterday after-noon during a fight with Philip Fey, eighteen years old, of No. 217 East Forty-eighth-st.

The altercation took place in a vacant lot in East

Forty-eighth-st. The two men were flying some pigeons on the roof of a stable. They quarrelled and came to blows. They were clinched when the owner appeared on the roof by chance. He sepowner appeared on the roof by chance. He separated them and then ordered them off the roof. Ellott and his young antagonist then adjourned to the lot in the rear of the stable, where they resumed their fight. There had been several exchanges of blows, when Elliott suddenly reeled backward, gasping for breath. His arme and lower limbs worked convulsively for a few minutes. Then he fell heavily to the ground. Fey was too frightened to move for an Instant.

When an ambulance arrived the hostler was dead. Fey was overcome with fear and grief. He surrendered himself to the police. The ambulance surgeon who examined Elliott said that the man had died from fits. It was afterward learned that the hostler had been subject to them for years.

Fey was locked up and will be arraigned to-day before the Coroner. The police are satisfied that Elliott's death was due solely to fits, brought on by ever-excitement. His wife is at present in a delicate condition.

Albany, Jan. 12.-Workmen on the Delavan ruins found parts of these more bodies to-day. There were no means of identification.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.-Charles Merganfield, the alleged train robber, shivered with cold when four trustees from the county jail carried him on a cot before Judge Wilson this morning. He turned uncasily and pulled the blanket to his eyes as the Judge began his decision. The Court found the extradition papers regular and the identity of the extradition papers regular and the identity of the prisoner as the man indicted in Virginia fully established. Hence the habeas corpus case was dismissed and the prisoner remanded to the Sheriff with instructions to give him to the authorities of Virginia. Mr. Shay, counsel for Morganfield, will have until next Wednesday to prepare a bill of exceptions for the Circuit Court, where he will go on a petition in error in the habeas corpus case. Opposing counsel made a pies for immediate surrender of Morganfield, but this was dealed.

THE DRAMA.

A NEW PLAY AT DALY'S THEATRE. "HEART OF RUBY."

"Heart of Ruby," the play, on a Japanese theme, which is to be the next production at Daly's The-atre, has been adapted from the French play, "La Marchande de Sourires." which was written by Judith Gautier and produced in Paris at the Odeon on April 21, 1888. Judith Gautier is the daughter of Theophile Gautier, who wrote what Mr. Swinburne calls "The Golden Book of Spirit and Sense, the Holy Writ of Beauty," and who showed, in many of his stories and other writings, an appreciation of the East, and she is the wife of Catulle Mendes who is notorious for having devoted his fancy and style to the service of unworthy subjects. Judith Gautier has shown great love for the East. There is a legend that when a child she was, at her father's instance, taught the languages of China and Japan. Judith Gautier has written many stories and studies of the Orient, but her warmest attachment seems to be for Japan, and it is thought that her best work is the Japanese play which will be presented at Daly's Theatre next Tuesday

"La Marchande de Sourires"-a title which might be turned into English as "The Seller of Smiles". may owe some of its inspiration to Japanese or even to Chinese originals, but it certainly owes much to a French original. The love episode of the third act is taken from a story by Theophile Gautier, in which a boy and girl fall in love with each other on seeing their faces mirrored in a stream which runs beneath the wall that divides the gardens in which they live. The scene of Gautier's story is laid in China. Judith Gautier has transferred it to Japan, and has given to it an investiture almost tragical.

Heart of Ruby is a beautiful woman, with whom Yamato, a rich noble of Yeddo, has fallen in love, so madly in love that he proposes to bring her to live in his house, under the same roof with his lawful wife. Omaya, the wife, protests against this cruel insult, and when Yamato persists and Heart of Ruby has actually crossed the threshold, Omaya dies of a broken heart, after confiding her little son Ivashita to the care of her sister. Tika. and calling down the vengeance of Heaven upon the heads of her wrongers. Tika swears to avenge her

In the second act, Heart of Ruby, who cares for nothing in Yamato but his wealth, robs him of that and sets fire to his house. The flames spread to a temple and destroy it. The punishment for such sacrilege is severe, so that, in a moment, Yamato finds himself a beggar, an outcast and a fuglitive from justice. Heart of Ruby has a lover, named Simabara, a priest of Buddha, who has broken his vows for her sake. Heart of Ruby lures Yamato to the river side, with Tika and the child Ivashita. Simabara flings Yamato into the stream, and his body is swept away by the current. Heart of Ruby strikes Tika to the earth, and escapes in a with Simabara. The Prince of Maeda is attracted by the cries of Tika, who tells him her story an okes his pity for the orphan child. The Prince. who is childless, offers to adopt Ivashita as his sor Tika, for the child's sake, consents to that proceed-ing, and the Prince of Maeda carries Ivashita away. In the third act, many years having passed, Ivashita has grown to manhood and he deems the son of the Prince of Maeda. In a stream that runs between his garden and the garden of a neighbor he has seen the face of a beautiful girl and has fallen in love with it. The girl, on her side, has seen Ivashita's reflection, and has been charmed. The boy and girl meet and exchange vows of love. Their wooing is interrupted by the arrival of the Prince of Macda. The girl, Chrysanth nary formation, with a small party in advance, when | mum, runs away, and Ivashita remains alone to son. He has sent to Ivashita certain pictures which

filles to him that he is not his son, but his adopted son. He has sent to lyachita certain pictures which set forth the circumstances of his mother's death and his father's disappearance. He cannot tell their names, and he has lost sight of Tika, but ne charges lyashita, mow that he is a man, to go to Veddo and try to ascertain the whose truth as to his life. Ivashita confides to his father his love for the girl next door. The Prince approves of his choice and tells him that the girl is the daughter of a wealthy and honorable widow, named Heart of Ruby. Full of joy the young Prince departs on his mission to Yeddo.

In the fourth act Ivashita comes to Yeddo, and by chance finds not only Tika, who is now a singing-woman, and who sings a song that recalls his childhood, but also finds his father, Yamato, who escaped with his life from the river only to beg his bread through the world. The joy of this double meeting is great, but it is soon turned into bitter sorrow, when Tika tells Ivashita that the woman who caused his mother's death and the ruin of their house was named Heart of Ruby. Ivashita declares thimself to be the most unhappy wretch alive, as the girl he loves is Heart of Ruby's child.

The fifth act goes back to the palace of the Prince of Maeda, where all is ready for the marriago, iteart of Ruby has brought her daughter to the palace. Ivashita arrives, with Yamato and Tika, who are at once recognized by Heart of Ruby, and twice places a sword in his hand. Twice he refuses, moved by the picading of Chrysanthemum for her mother's life. At last, goaded by Tika, Ivashita declares that he will kill Heart of Ruby, but that then he will kill himself. At this moment

for her mother's life. At last, goaded by Tika, Ivashita declares that he will kill Heart of Ruby, but that then he will kill himself. At this moment a soldier in the service of the Prince of Maeda comes forward and shows himself to be Simabara, when Heart of Ruby had long ago shandoned. He comes forward and shows himself to be Simubara, whom Heart of Ruby had long ago abandoned. He offers himself as the executioner. Heart of Ruby makes an appeal for plry to Tiko, which shakes even the firm purpose of that avenger. The Prince then intervenes. He banishes Heart of Ruby and Simabara to a distant shrine, where they must pass the rest of their days in devetion. Ivashita shall wed Chrysanthemum, and the play ends with the intimation that retribution is for Heaven, and not for man.

A new feature has been introduced into the play is it is to be given at Daly's Theatre. The Voice of the Poet will be heard, not merely in a prologue and an epilogue, as in the Frence olay, but also before each act. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy has written four sonnets especially for that purpose, and the Voice of the Poet is to be that of Miss. Ada Rehan, who will thus be closely associated with the progress of the play. One characteristic of the production will be a faithful observance of Japanese manners, customs and ceremonials.

MARING IT EASIER FOR MR. FEICK.

STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.-Following the recent visit o Mr. Carnegie to this city, the following circular has been issued from the office of the Carnegie

has been issued from the office of the Carnegie Steel Company;
At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, the following changes in organization were made: H. C. Friek, chairman Board of Managers: John G. A. Leishman, president.
This change has long been desired by Mr. Friek, as it will relieve him of much detail work and give him more time for the broader questions of policy and management. There will be no other change of officials and no change of the business policy of the company by this nominal reorganization.
Mr. Leishman has been vice-president of the

Mr. Leishman has been vice-president of the company while Mr. Frick was chairman. The change will involve the shifting of considerable work from the shoulders of Mr. Frick to those of Mr. Leishman. The move is in keeping with the policy of the company in relieving their leading men at a period when they can enjoy some of the pleasures of life. Mr. Frick is probably worth \$5,000,000, and from early boyhood has been tied down to business. He will be at the helm of the company, but will have nothing to do with the details of the business.

Another meeting of steel workers employed by the Another meeting of steel workers employed by the Carnegie Steel Company at the Homestead Works has been schedu'ed for to-morrow. The call has created much comment in labor circles. The object of the meeting is to get the men in line for organization, in order that they may be better embled to resist reductions and adjust grievances. The present movement is agitated principally by the men who broke the famous strike of '22. They are now reany to enter into an organization, provided the old men who figured in that strike and who were taken back will also join in the movement. The new men fear treachery, and are increfere exceedingly guarded in their action. President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, pleads ignorance of any new attempt to organize the Homestead men.

A HAD YEAR FOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The year 1894, which has just been brought to a close, was the most disastrous period in the history of labor organizations. It marked the defeat of the coke workers in the Connellsville, Penn., district in the bioodiest and most stubborn strike ever inaugurated in that troublous region, the defeat of the United Mine Workers in their strike against the operators all over the United States and the defeat of the American Raliway Union, the lorgest, broadest and best organization ever effected among the employes of American raliroads. Labor has to its credit but one signal victory during the last year—the concessions granted to the American Raliway Union by President J. M. Hill, of the Great Northern road, the newest of the transcontinental systems. The nard times have had more to do with the signal decline of labor organizations than a union of capitalists could have possibly accomplished, and several of the heretofore strongest orders in the labor field have drifted close upon total disamenberment. This is notably true in the case of the hights of Labor, which under Martin Irons and T. V. Powderly dourished as the strongest labor union on the Western Hemisphere, So rapid has been its decline, and its failing off in membership has been so great, that its officers claim that it can no longer afford work-lingmen protection against reductions of wages or the encreachments of capital, Grand Master Workman J. R. Soverign, by way of evasion of the question as to whether the order has not abandoned the policy it was organized to carry out, stated the man J. R. Sovereign, by way of evasion of the question as to whether the order has not abandoned the policy it was organized to carry cut, stated the other day to a "Globe-Democrat" reporter that the order is new going forward on political lines. He stated that his plan is to get control of the Federal courts and the various isw-making bodies through the medium of the ballot, and thus redress the wrongs of the laboring mea.

TWO MEN HURLED TO DEATH.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE

HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

A THIRD MAN PROBABLY FATALLY HURT-THEY WERE WALKING ON THE TRACK-STRUCK FROM BEHIND IN THE DARKNESS

LATE ON FRIDAY NIGHT. Two men were killed and a third so seriously injured that he will probably die by a southbound express train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Rai road, opposite Thorn's Dock, Riverdale, at 10 o'clock Friday night. The men were Russian Poles, and they lived at Elizabethport, N. J. They had been to Itudson, N. Y., to obtain work at cut-ting ice on the Hudson River, and falling in their quest were walking back to New-York on the railroad track.

The train was going at a tremendous speed, and the train was going at a transmoots speed, and the three men were fung high in the air and landed on the beach, ten feet below the track and some twenty feet away from the stone wall which sup-ports the roadbed. William Birst, the only one of the three to survive the accident, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg below the knee, a fracture of the right arm, and there is a possibility that his skull is fractured. In spite of his terrible injuries, the man retained his senses, and his groans attracted the attention of Policeman James P. Merisson, of the Kingsbridge station. Not far from Birst the policeman found the body

of John Goodrich, thirty-three years old. Goodrich's skull had been literally cleft in twain and his brains dashed out. Nearly every bone in his body was broken. Goodrich had a wife and family. Some twelve feet away from the body of Goodrich were the mangled remains of the third victim, whose identity is at present unknown. In the stranger's pocket was a letter addressed to "S. Weingarten No. 235 Broome-st., New-York City," and signed Joseph Cycorosky.

Birst said that he and his companions were walk-Birst said that he and his companions were walking on one of the northbound tracks, and they stepped over on the southbound track to get out of the way of a train. The roar of a train approaching from the south filled their ears so that they falled to notice the express moving down on them from an opposite direction. It was low-water at the time the men were struck, ese Birst and his companions would have been thrown out into the river. Dr. Lanogan, who attended Birst, said his left leg would have to be amputated, and the doctor feared that he would not survive the operation.

SUNSHINE AND JOY IN CENTRAL PARK THE BRIGHT WEATHER OF YESTERDAY BROUGHT

DELIGHT TO THE BIRDS AND ANIMALS. Central Park seemed to be fairly laughing in the glad sunshine of yesterday, and throughout its length and breadth every path was througed with people, enjoying a day that seemed a harbinger of spring.

The deer in the menagerie were as skittish as young goats, and were jumping and racing around their muddy paddocks, and if they could have been let out they would have raced over the large open lawns or the Park. The camels, bisor, buffalo, zebras and Barbary wild sheep had come out of their houses and basked in the warm sunlight. The vultures sprend out their wings to catch every ray of heat they could, and the pineous gave up their time to cooling and courting. Even the emus were infected with the splendid weather, and, considering their confined track, they did some sprinting. The bears and raccoons seemed to have taken on new learnes of life, and it was only the Polar bear that suiked in his cave.

The melting of the snow made the paths passable, but it also showed with what rotted asphalt they have been paved, for in many places they are now simply paths of rubble. The squirrels were in sight everywhere, and they were ousy nibbling at food that the snow had hid from them. Up in the trees the chickadess, finches and other birds were giving out their little joyous twitterings, and busily hunting for food to fill their empty eraws. The hunting for food to fill their empty eraws. The lakes alone were stent, for they are still covered with a thek coating of snow and foo, and should there be a return of frost, which seems probable, two good rights of freezing will make them fit to skate on again. The drives, long rivers of yellow mud and slush, were crowded with every sort of vehicle. The Casino and McGown's Pass Tavern were filled with guests, and everywhere was laughter, as if people had forgiven the weather powers for an awful week, ended by a splendid study.

REGULATING COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

PRESIDENTS OF SEVEN UNIVERSITIES OF THE NORTHWEST HOLD A CONFERENCE AND ADOPT RULES.

Chicago, Jan. 12.-Seven presidents of leading universities of the Northwest held a conference at the Auditorium Hotel last evening, and adopted resolutions embodying their ideas as to what action authorities of institutions of learning should take regarding football and athletics in general, and their conception of the scope of rules to govern The presidents who took part in the sion, which was private, were O. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota; Henry Wade Robers, of the Northwestern University; Andrew S. Draper, of the University of Illinois; James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan; W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, and James H. Smart, of Purdue University. Rules adopted by the presidents are as follows:

by the presidents are as follows:

1. That each college and university that has not already done so appeint a committee on college arhietics, who shall take general supervision of all athletic matters in their respective colleges or universities, and who shall have all responsibility of enforcing the college or university rules regarding athletics and all intercollegiate sports.

rules regarding athletics and all interconegiate sports.

2. No one shall participate in any game or athletic sport unless he be a bona fide student, doing full work in a regular or special course, as defined in the curriculum of his college; and no person who has participated in any match game as 2 member of any college team shall be permitted to participate in any game as a member of any college team until he has been a matriculant in said college, under the above conditions, for a period of six months. This rule shall not apply to students who, having graduated at one college, shall enter another college for professional or graduate study.

3. That no person shall be admitted to any intercollegiate contest who received any gifts, remuneration or pay for his services on a college team.

muneration or pay for his services on a college team.

1. Any student of an institution who shall be pursuing a regular, prescribed resident or graduate course within an institution, whether for an advanced degree in professional or graduate schools, may be permitted to play for a period of the minimum number of years required for securing the graduate or professional degree for which he is a candidate.

5. No person who has been employed in training a college team for intercollegiate contests will be allowed to participate in any intercollegiate contest as a member of any team which he has trained, and no professional athlete, and no person who has ever been a member of any professional team shall ever play in any intercollegiate contest.

contest.
6. No student shall play in any game under sa contest.

6. No student shall play in any game under an assumed rame.

7. No student will be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who is found by the faculty to be deficient in any of his studies.

8. All games shall be played on grounds either owned or under the immediate control of both of the colleges participating in the contest, and all games shall be played under student management and not under the control or patronage of any other corporation, association or private individual.

9. The election of managers and captains of teams of each college shall be subject to the approval of the Committee on Athletics.

10. College teams shall not engage in any games with professional teams nor with those representing so-called athletic clubs.

11. That before every intercollegiate contest a list of men proposed to play shall be presented by each team or teams to the other, or others, certifying that all the members are entitled to play under the rules and conditions adopted. Such rules are to be signed by the registrar or secretary. It shall be the duty of the captain to enforce this rule.

CHURCH MEMBERS AT FAULT.

From The Christian Inquirer.

The population of the country is now estimated as about 65,000,000, and the communicants of the churches are set forth by "The Independent" to be 22,974,529. Of these, the Roman Catholics claim 7,501,439. While some of the sects which are included in the grand total cur not be reckoned as evangelical, yet all may be regarded as on the side of good morals, while the evangelical churches cannot have less than 15,000,000 members. There are, of course, many children in this number, but it is tolerably certain that fully one-third of the adult population of the United States are members of evangelical churches. In view of any such preportion of the population on the side of good morals and religion there seems cause for humiliation that there is such abounding iniquity in the land. The revelations which are constantly made of crime and all immorality, the prevalence of intemperance and the drink-curse, the power of the sticon in political parties, all serve to show that the Church puts forth no such effort and wields no such influence as its numbers ought to command. With a determined, constant protest against the sins of the time, those who lead in sin would be overcome with shame and slink into obscurity. Were Christians to show that antagenism to all that is evil which becomes them, a man of bad character would never have eight at the sins of the various deep the normand of the various churches had lifted up such a banner against injuly as they might have done

From The Christian Inquirer.